

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Compiled by the:
New Mexico Department of Public Safety
P. O. Box 1628
Santa Fe, NM 87504
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FORWARD

The Emergency Management Act, as amended, directs state government to manage hazardous material incidents or accidents that threaten lives, property and the environment. The Hazardous Materials Emergency Response (HMER) Plan establishes a comprehensive guideline for the coordination of state, local and federal governments and response agencies.

The HMER Plan is designed to address the consequences of any hazardous materials emergency requiring state response under the authority of the Emergency Management Act.

Revision of the Plan is the responsibility of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Administrator. Suggested changes should be forwarded to the following address:

Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Administrator
Department of Public Safety
Emergency Management Center
P.O. Box 1628
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-1628

NEW MEXICO
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
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I. PREFACE, INTRODUCTION

A. Situation

The use of hazardous materials, including radioactive materials, and the transportation of such materials through or within New Mexico occurs on a daily basis. No matter how safety-conscious facilities, users, shippers or carriers are, accidents may occur.

In the event of an accident involving hazardous materials, resource requirements may be beyond the capacity of local governments. The state must be prepared to respond quickly and effectively to protect the health and safety of its citizens and environment.

B. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to:

1. Insure that adequate hazardous materials emergency management capability exists in the state to protect the health and safety of its citizens and the environment;
2. Identify those agencies responsible for responding to a hazardous materials accident/incident and to define specific actions that will be taken by designated federal, state and local agencies to properly provide an integrated response to hazardous materials accidents;
3. Set forth the criteria for determining when the local government may manage a hazardous materials emergency in whose jurisdiction the accident occurred.

C. Authority

1. Municipal and County Governments

- a. State Civil Emergency Preparedness Act, NMSA 1978, Section 12-10-5
- b. Local Ordinances
- c. Local Emergency Operations Plans
- d. Cooperative Support Agreements

2. State Government

- a. Emergency Management Act, NMSA 1978, Section 74-4B-1 through 74-4B-14
- b. Environmental Improvement Act, NMSA 1978, Sections 74-1-1 through 74-1-10
- c. Hazardous Chemicals Information Act, NMSA 1978, Sections 74-4E-1 through 74-4E-9
- d. Hazardous Waste Act, NMSA 1978, Section 74-4-1 through 74-4-14
- e. Motor Transportation Act, NMSA 1978, Section 65-3-13

- f. Radiation Protection Act, NMSA 1978, Sections 74-3-1 through 74-3-16
 - g. Radioactive and Hazardous Materials Act, NMSA 1978, Sections 74-4A-1 through 74-4A-14
 - h. Emergency Medical Services Act, NMSA 1978, Sections 24-10B-1 through 24-10B-12.
 - i. Fire Marshal Act, NMSA 1978, Sections 59A-52-1 through 59A-52-25.
 - j. Governor's Executive Orders 95-02 and 95-03
 - k. Governor's emergency management appointments
3. Federal
- a. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)
 - b. Occupational Safety and Health Administration 29 CFR Part 1910.120
 - c. Department of Transportation 49 CFR Parts 1-199
 - d. Public Law (PL) 93-288, the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by (PL) 100-707, the Robert T. Stafford Act.

II. POLICIES

- A. This plan outlines the responsibilities assigned to state agencies to expedite the provision of response assistance to support local efforts to save lives, alleviate suffering, and protect the environment.
- B. This Plan shall not be construed as a waiver or alteration of the immunity from liability granted under the New Mexico Tort Claims Act or as a waiver or alteration of any other immunity or privilege under law.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General Responsibilities

- 1. State Government
 - a. The Secretary of the Department of Public Safety (or designee) shall have primary responsibility for the management of major emergencies involving hazardous materials.
 - b. Responsible state agencies as mandated by the Emergency Management Act are:
 - State Police Division, Department of Public Safety
 - Emergency Management Operations, Technical and Emergency Support Division, Department of Public Safety
 - Environment Department

- State Fire Marshal's Office, Public Regulation Commission
 - Injury Prevention and EMS Bureau, Public Health Division, Department of Health
 - State Highway and Transportation Department
 - Department of Military Affairs
- c. Additional state agencies that have a statutory obligation, or by their function have an obligation, in certain types of hazardous materials accidents/incidents, are:
- LP Gas Bureau, Construction Industries Division, Regulation and Licensing Department
 - Motor Transportation Division, Taxation and Revenue Department
 - Oil Conservation Division, Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department
 - New Mexico Department of Agriculture
 - Pipeline Division, Public Regulation Commission
 - Natural Resources Trustee

2. Local Governments

- a. Local government is responsible for protecting the health and safety of its citizens and the environment. To accomplish this, local governments must develop and maintain a hazardous materials emergency response plan. Normally this plan would be part of an "all hazards" Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

Depending on the scope of an event, activation of the EOP may be necessary to support both on-scene and off-scene activities.

- b. Local government response agencies must be trained in hazardous materials emergency response if they are to protect the citizens and environment.

Properly trained and equipped local responders have the authority to manage incidents that are at Level 1 (NIIMS ICS Type IV) and shall assist the state during Level 2 and 3 (NIIMS ICS Type III, II and I) incidents (see paragraph IV.B.2.).

3. Federal Government

In 1988, Public Law 93-288 was amended by Public Law 100-707 and re-titled as the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended).

The Stafford Act provides the authority for the federal government to respond to disasters and emergencies in order to provide assistance to save lives and protect public health, safety, and property.

Emergency Support Function #10 of the Federal Response Plan is designed to provide for federal support to state and local governments in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of hazardous materials following a catastrophic disaster. The federal government has primary responsibility for federal weapons-related incidents.

4. Industry

Industry shall be responsible for implementing written emergency response plans and notifying the appropriate federal, state and local authorities of an accident or unauthorized discharge.

Industry shall provide expertise to federal, state, and local emergency response personnel and shall institute and complete all actions necessary to remedy the effects of such discharge, whether sudden or gradual, at no cost to the state or local jurisdiction.

Additionally, industry may be required to reimburse state and local emergency response agencies for costs incurred, as directed by the appropriate state agency.

B. Specific Responsibilities of State Agencies

1. Department of Public Safety

a. State Police

State Police is responsible for overall scene management and coordination of all resources. Designated Emergency Response Officers (EROs) will establish the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) as the Incident Commander (IC) and be responsible for management of all response resources on scene.

Off-scene coordination of response resources will be handled through designated Headquarters Emergency Response Officers (HQ EROs). Law enforcement-related activities will be coordinated by State Police.

b. Emergency Management Center (EMC)

During hazardous materials emergencies, EMC staff will assist State Police with coordination of resources. When local and state resources are exhausted, EMC staff will request and coordinate support from federal agencies.

The Governor or the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) will decide when to activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) based on the recommendations of the HQ ERO. EMC staff will support all EOC operations. Additionally, EMC can provide:

- technical assistance
- command facility
- incident command staff

2. Environment Department (ED)

The ED will provide technical assistance and guidance following the accidental release of a hazardous material (as an example, radioactive material) whether it is during a transportation accident or at a facility. ED responsibilities will either be handled through off-site coordination or through direct assistance of ED personnel at the scene. Specific responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- assess situation and determine indicated response
- advise and provide technical information in exposure control and decontamination procedures
- advise on protective measures to be taken
- ensure clean-up measures meet state and Federal standards
- ensure proper management and disposal of all waste generated

3. State Fire Marshal's Office (FMO), Public Regulation Commission

The State Fire Marshal's Office is responsible for assisting local Fire Departments with hazardous materials response training. Additionally, designated FMO staff will assist State Police in allocating required response resources during an emergency. Additionally, FMO can provide:

- technical guidance on response
- on-scene incident command facility
- on-scene incident command staff
- hazardous materials response equipment

4. Injury Prevention and EMS Bureau, Public Health Division, Department of Health

The IP/EMS Bureau will assist State Police with required coordination and/or information pertaining to patient care, patient decontamination, HazMat response capabilities of local EMS response agencies and local medical facilities.

5. Highway and Transportation Department (HTD)

During emergencies, the HTD will respond with equipment and personnel from district offices. Specific response responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- transport and operation of heavy equipment
- road closures

6. Department of Military Affairs (DMA)

During incidents that have extended operational periods, the DMA can provide assistance in moving civilians out of affected areas, provide security and traffic control. DMA has limited resources in the following areas:

- support equipment (e.g. - generators)
- equipment and/or personnel transportation
- medical air evacuation
- emergency medical treatment
- communications support

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Preparedness

1. Appointment of a HMER Administrator.

The HMER Administrator shall be a civilian employee of the Department of Public Safety's TESD/EMC, with the following responsibilities:

- a. Provide staff support to the Hazardous Materials Safety Board, hereinafter referred to as the "Safety Board";
- b. Maintain inventories and databases relevant to Safety Board activities;
- c. Maintain current rosters of emergency response agencies and other contact persons with knowledge, resources, and capabilities for hazardous materials emergency response functions;
- d. At the direction of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), update the HMER Plan and corresponding documents;
- e. Schedule activities required by the Safety Board; and
- f. Perform other duties requested by the Safety Board in accordance with the provisions of the Emergency Management Act (EMA) and the HMER Plan.

2. Hazardous Materials Safety Board

The Safety Board shall meet at least quarterly. The board's responsibilities are outlined in the EMA and include overseeing the hazardous materials emergency training programs for state employees and to review HazMat accident reports. Safety Board members are designated training officers from the responsible state agencies named in the EMA.

3. Management of orphaned hazardous materials

State Police manage the “Orphan Hazardous Materials Fund”. The fund can be used to pay for disposal of hazardous materials when no ownership can be established. HQ EROs are responsible for notification of cleanup companies. If ownership is determined after the state has paid for clean up, the Department of Public Safety may assess charges against persons responsible for the accident.

4. Establishment of training and certification

- a. Appropriate emergency response personnel shall, as a minimum and under the direction and supervision of their employer, complete training specified by OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120, consistent with the emergency response functions to be performed during an emergency.
- b. Employers of appropriate emergency response personnel shall certify that their employees have met the requirements specified under OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120.
- c. Applicable emergency response personnel shall, as a minimum, meet the annual refresher training requirements established under OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 and Safety Board requirements.

5. Establishment of cooperative agreements

In compliance with the Emergency Management Act, the state may negotiate agreements with local governments, bordering states and the federal government in support of this Plan.

a. Local Governments

Local governments that meet OSHA requirements for managing HazMat emergencies may enter into cooperative agreements with the state. Negotiated agreements will identify areas of coordination and cooperation between state and local government.

b. Bordering States

Any bordering state or a jurisdiction within a bordering state may enter into cooperative agreements with this state or jurisdictions within this state. Negotiated agreements will identify areas of coordination and cover issues such as establishing joint management of an incident and providing resources across state lines.

c. Federal Government

Any federal agency may enter into cooperative agreements with this state or jurisdictions within this state. Negotiated agreements will identify areas of coordination and cover issues such as establishing joint management of an incident and the provision of resources.

6. Maintenance and revisions to the Plan

The HMER Administrator shall update the Plan, procedures, resources, and other documentation. Suggested revisions to the Plan shall be reviewed yearly. Once accepted by the SERC, revisions will be distributed to all responsible state agencies and local governments within the state.

B. Response

1. General Overview

- a. Following a hazardous materials accident requiring state response, primary agencies (when identified by the State Police) will take actions to identify requirements, and mobilize and deploy resources to the affected area.

- b. Headquarters Emergency Response Officer (HQ ERO)

The Chief of the State Police shall designate one or more persons to be trained, in accordance with OSHA standards, as HQ EROs to evaluate accidents and coordinate emergency response. When a hazardous materials emergency is reported which requires state- level involvement, the HQ ERO will:

- consult with third parties on response procedures and relay information to the on-scene Incident Commander; and
- coordinate the functions of the responsible agencies.

- c. District Emergency Response Officer (ERO)

The Chief of the State Police shall designate one or more EROs in each State Police District to be trained in accordance with OSHA standards in HazMat emergency management and to implement NIIMS ICS.

Based on the chart in Appendix A, the first available ERO in the District where a HazMat emergency occurs shall immediately go to the scene to evaluate the situation and establish incident command and a command post. The command post will be a communications- capable vehicle or facility.

- d. First Responder

First Responder is defined in the Emergency Management Act as "the first law enforcement officer or other public service provider with a radio-equipped vehicle to arrive at the scene of a hazardous materials accident."

First responders should act within their level of training according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 and notify State Police of the accident/incident.

- e. Communication

The hazardous materials emergency communication system shall consist of the two 24-hour statewide radio communications systems:

- the State Police network which links state and district headquarters, patrol cars, and personal pagers; and

- the Radio Communications Bureau (Santa Fe Control) of the Communication Division, General Services Department, that provides coordination and backup dispatch of the EMS Communications System (EMSCOM), State Fire Marshal personnel paging and links radio-equipped state agencies, and local governments.

The operations centers of these two systems (both located on Department of Public Safety grounds) shall be connected by direct land line to facilitate rapid communication between State Police dispatch and dispatch for emergency response personnel from other state agencies.

Responders will determine appropriate frequencies according to local protocols.

f. Public Information

Public information activities will be undertaken to ensure the coordinated, timely, and accurate release of a wide range of information to the news media and general public about hazardous materials accident activities, response and recovery.

Information intended for the news media and the public will be coordinated through the on-scene Incident Commander and the designated Incident Information Officer.

g. Resource Coordination

Each responsible state agency will provide resources using agency authorities and capabilities. Agencies will allocate available resources based on priorities identified by the HQ ERO or the State EOC. In the case of a conflict of priorities among agencies, the appropriate agency head, or designee, will work directly with the HQ ERO or the State EOC, to resolve the issue.

2. Specific Response Procedures

a. Determination of hazardous materials incident levels

Hazardous materials incidents are divided into three levels of required response. Level 1 (NIIMS ICS Type IV) consists of those incidents that can be handled by local responders trained to the first responder operations level and may require assistance from other local government agencies.

This level of incident does not necessarily require an ERO on scene. Requesting an ERO is at the discretion of the initial on-scene Incident Commander. Level 2 and 3 (NIIMS ICS Type III, II and I) incidents require an ERO on scene and may require responders trained above the first responder operations level.

The table at Appendix A separates the levels of response into categories and is intended to be used as a guide. Local responders must assess each situation encountered based on all available information and determine whether they are trained and equipped to handle the incident.

NOTE: Releases of hazardous materials within a facility will be handled and reported in compliance with this document regardless of whether or not the release goes off site. Additionally, a facility representative must comply with the emergency release notification requirements established under SARA Title III (Section 304: Emergency Notification).

b. Hazardous materials response activity sequence

The activity sequence is divided into the following major activities:

NORMAL ACTIVITY

Discusses those activities that should be accomplished on a daily basis to ensure that local government and response agencies are prepared to handle a HazMat accident/incident.

INITIAL RESPONSE

Outlines those actions that must be taken when any HazMat accident/incident occurs.

ESCALATING INCIDENT

Outlines those actions that should be taken if the HazMat accident/incident is beyond the capabilities of the local responders.

c. The steps listed under each activity identify the minimum actions to be taken by those involved in HazMat accident/incident response and mitigation.

Step #	NORMAL ACTIVITY
1	<p>State, county and local response agencies must develop emergency response plans and operating procedures in support of this Plan which shall address, as a minimum, the following to the extent that they are not addressed elsewhere</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Pre-emergency planning and coordination with outside agenciesb) Personnel roles, lines of authority, training, and communicationc) Emergency recognition and preventiond) Safe distances and places of refugee) Site security and controlf) Evacuation routes and procedureg) Decontaminationh) Emergency medical treatment and first aidi) Emergency alerting and response proceduresj) Critique of response and follow-upk) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and emergency equipment

2	As a minimum, all applicable response agencies comply with the training and administrative requirements established under OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120
3	County, local governments, and local response agencies establish mutual aid agreements with surrounding governments and response agencies
Step #	INITIAL RESPONSE
1	The carrier/shipper, facility representative or a concerned citizen should notify both the local response agency, normally through 911 dispatch, and State Police (see Appendix B for district boundaries and phone numbers). The information identified in Appendix C should be obtained by dispatch and provided to all responding agencies.
2	Local response agencies respond to the incident and at a minimum take the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Size up the situation. b) Establish NIIMS ICS. c) Determine the incident Level 1, 2 or 3 (NIIMS ICS Type IV, III, II or I) and contact State Police to either verify that an ERO is required, or to inform them that state involvement is not necessary. For Level 1 (NIIMS ICS Type IV) incidents, requesting an ERO is at the discretion of the initial on-scene Incident Commander. For Level 2 or 3 (NIIMS ICS Type III, II or I) incidents, an ERO must be requested. d) Take appropriate control and mitigation actions within the limits of the local response agency's training and equipment.
3	If the accident/incident is a Level 2 or 3 (NIIMS ICS Type III, II or I), or if the local response agency requested an ERO, State Police dispatch would notify both the ERO and the HQ ERO. This notification should include the information identified in Appendix C. If the initial notification of an accident/incident came from other than local response agency dispatch, State Police dispatch will ensure that local response agencies have been notified.
4	Upon arrival the ERO assumes command and carries out the responsibilities of the IC under the NIIMS ICS.
Step #	ESCALATING INCIDENT
1	The on-scene IC, the HQ ERO, local government and local response agencies should consider the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Execute any local mutual aid agreements. b) Activate the local EOC. <p>NOTE: EOCs support field activities and provide resources requested by on-scene ICs. Additionally, an EOC may activate/control certain off-scene functions as necessitated by the event (i.e., warnings/public notification, shelter, mass care, etc.). The IC shall keep any activated EOCs informed as events escalate to ensure adequate time for planning and mobilization of additional resources.</p>

2	If resource requirements are beyond the capabilities of local response agencies, the ERO will notify the HQ ERO.
3	The HQ ERO will coordinate state-level support actions above the on-scene level.
4	State agencies will provide priority response to the request from the HQ ERO to the maximum extent of their capabilities.
5	<p>If the HQ ERO determines that management of the situation requires a more structured response at the state level, the following actions may be initiated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Activation of a Situational Analysis Team (SAT). A person or group of people that analyze an incident, emergency or disaster information and determine the level of response and recovery required. b) Activation of the State EOC. The State EOC provides a central location for coordination, direction and control during an incident. It is staffed by state agency representatives who are authorized to commit resources of their agency.
6	The State Director of Emergency Management or the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) will coordinate activation of any of the Federal Response Plan's resources. The HQ ERO may contact in-state federal agencies directly if there is an MOU in place that authorizes this action. The HQ ERO will be kept apprised of all federal response actions and in turn notify the on-scene IC.

C. Recovery

1. Cleanup

- a. Nothing in the Emergency Management Act or this Plan shall be construed to relieve hazardous materials owners, shippers or carriers of their responsibilities and liability in the event of an accident.

Such persons shall assist the state as requested in responding to an accident and are responsible for restoring the scene of the accident in accordance with state standards. Cost associated with such cleanup shall be borne by the owner, or other person(s) responsible for the accident.

- b. The Hazardous Waste Act authorizes the State Environment Department to take any action necessary or appropriate to protect persons from injury or other harm that might arise from hazardous material incidents, including but not limited to providing for cleanup and disposal.

Additionally, the Environment Department can assess charges against persons responsible for hazardous material incidents for costs incurred during cleanup, in disposal and for damage to state property.

- c. The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 also authorizes the United States Coast Guard and the Environmental Protection Agency to direct the activities of the responsible party.

- d. The Department of Public Safety administers the "Orphan Material Recovery Fund" (NMSA 1978, Section 74-4B-13).

2. Accident/Incident Report

The ERO will submit a "New Mexico State Police Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Accident/Incident Report" in accordance with State Police Guidelines within seven days from the conclusion of all accidents/incidents.

V. DEFINITIONS/ABBREVIATIONS

Accident/Incident	Any unauthorized discharge or event involving hazardous materials that may cause injury to persons or damage to property or release hazardous materials into the environment.
EOP Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan.	A plan developed by jurisdictions that encompasses all hazards.
Emergency Management Act	Chapter 74, Article 4B NMSA 1978
Emergency Support Function #10	The Federal Response Plan designates the Environmental Protection Agency as the primary agency to support federal response to actual or potential releases of oil and hazardous materials.
ERO	Emergency Response Officer, also referred to as District Emergency Response Officer. See paragraph IV.B.1.c. of this document.
EOC	Emergency Operations Center. A pre-designated off-scene facility established by an agency or jurisdiction to coordinate the overall agency or jurisdictional response and support to an emergency.
Federal Response Plan	Describes the basic concept of operations by which the federal government will respond to a significant natural or manmade disaster or emergency. Resources under the plan are grouped under 12 Emergency Support Functions.
HMER Administrator	The position created within the Technical and Emergency Support Division of the New Mexico Department of Public Safety that is responsible for updating the HMER Plan.
HMER Plan	Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan.
HQ ERO	Headquarters Emergency Response Officer. See paragraph IV.B.1.b. of this document.

IC	Incident Commander. The individual under NIIMS ICS who is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.
ICS	Incident Command System, which is a standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.
Incident Type	The type of any kind of resource refers to its capability in comparison with another type. Type I usually means a greater capability due to power, size, capacity, etc.
Local Response Agency	Refers to any agency or organization within a local government or a private facility whose role is to perform some emergency service at an accident/incident.
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding. A written agreement between two or more entities that defines what mutual aid actions will be taken under specified circumstances.
NIIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System. A National Wildfire Coordinating Group-developed program which collectively provides a total systems approach to all-risk incident management.
OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120	Federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.120 "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response" (HAZWOPER) as adopted by the State Occupational Health and Safety Bureau.
Responsible State Agencies	An agency designated in Subsection D of Section 74-4B-5 NMSA 1978 with responsibility for managing a certain type of accident or performing certain functions at the scene of an accident.
Safety Board	Short form of "Hazardous Materials Safety Board." See paragraph IV.A.2. of this document.
SARA Title III	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (re-authorized the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act); Title III consists of Emergency Response and Community Right-To-Know.

Situational Analysis Team:

A person or group of people that analyze an incident, accidents, emergency or disaster information and determine the level of response and recovery required. Can be activated by the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR), the State Coordinating Officer (SCO), the Emergency Management Center's (EMC) Director, or an EMC Bureau Chief.

Tort Claims Act

Chapter 41, Article 4 NMSA 1978

APPENDIX A – HMER PLAN LEVELS OF RESPONSE

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT LEVELS AND RESPONSE CRITERIA

Incident Level NIIMS ICS Type Response	Level 1 Type IV Local Responders & Agencies	Level 2 Type III Local and Mutual Support Involvement	Level 3 Type II or I And/or Any State
Definition	Spill, leak or fire which can be contained, controlled, extinguished using equipment available to operations level first responders	An incident which requires the use of any kind of specialized protective equipment, special tools or knowledge beyond the normal scope of a first responder	
Responder Level Of Training	Incident can be properly handled by response agency personnel trained to first responder operations level	Incident requires skills/knowledge which is normally found at the HazMat Response Team (technician level) and/or requires specialized knowledge of a particular substance of container	
Product	Small quantities of petroleum products (fuel, Oil), or materials which can be approached by personnel wearing SCBA and/or SFPC	Structural Firefighter's Protective Clothing (SFPC) does not provide adequate protection (refer to NAERG and other HazMat response guidebooks), i.e., chlorine, anhydrous ammonia, sulfuric acid	
Life Safety	Minimal hazard	Evacuation of limited area required	Evacuation of large area required
Environmental Impact	None to minimal	Moderate	Severe
Container Integrity (product in container)	Minimal to no damage	Damaged but serviceable for handling or transfer of product	Catastrophic rupture possible
Leak Severity	None or small leak contained with available resources	Requires special resources and/or reportable quantity exists under EPCRA	May not be controllable even with special resources
Spill Size * Decontamination Requirements	Small	Small to medium None to basic decontamination utilizing resources available to the first responder	Medium to large Basic to full decontamination requiring multiple stages

Small - Contents of Drum, Small Cylinder, Package or Bag

Medium – Contents of Multiple Drums, Multiple Packages or Bags

Large - Contents of Tank Truck/car, Storage Tank, Multiple Medium Sized Containers

Level I incidents consist of those incidents that can be handled by local responders trained to the first responder operations level and do not necessarily require a New Mexico State Police Emergency Response Officer (ERO) on scene.

Level 2 and 3 incidents require an ERO on scene and may require response actions above and beyond the first responder operations level